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The distinction is here, as elsewhere, not clearly enough drawn between two very different questions, viz., whether the Constitution contemplates the holding of subject territory; and second, whether it contemplates the governing of this territory without restriction, or intends that the constitutional restrictions upon the legislation of Congress should be equally applicable to legislation for the states and for other territory belonging to the United States. The application of the Constitution seems to be treated as a single question, and it is apparently taken for granted that it is inconsistent to assert that the power to govern subject territory is derived from the Constitution, and that the limitations of the amendments are inapplicable; positions that are perfectly consistent and reconcilable.

The brief examination of the practicability of the application of the various provisions of the Constitution, and of the lack of necessity for departing from its guaranties, is one of the most convincing parts of the book and is, apart from moral and ethical considerations, a strong answer to those who support the opportunist policy of denying the application of constitutional limitations.

The book will no doubt command the attention of a large number of thoughtful persons who dissent from the present tendency of imperialism in expansion. Being popular in style the work will appeal more to the man of general education than to the lawyer or publicist.

HENRY WOLF BIKLÉ.

Philadelphia.

Factory People and Their Employers. By E. L. SHUEY, M. A.
Pp. 224. Price, 75 cents. New York: Lenthion & Co., 1901.

In contrast with the numerous histories of strikes and other labor troubles which are constantly appearing is this very interesting little book, the aim of which is to give a brief account of the efforts that are being made by a great many factory owners to share profits by giving "personal advantages." As the introduction of the book states, it deals not with motives, but with facts. These facts are very barely stated, leaving many points which the reader would like to have more fully elaborated. Mention is made of efforts of some sort or other which have been made in about ninety large concerns in all parts of the country. The author shows that in the case of the factories under discussion, at least—and he sees no reason why the rule should not be a general one—improvements in working conditions, provisions for the personal comfort of employees, and for mental and physical training, have resulted in a better feeling of workers to employers, and in many cases in material increase of production. Particular stress is laid on the provision made in these factories for women workers, show-

ing the possibility of making conditions such that, even in this work, they may retain the charm of their womanhood.

After treating the question from the point of view of the employer the author gives some examples of the measures which workmen, stimulated by the employers' efforts, have undertaken in their own behalf. These take the form of clubs, literary and musical societies, co-operative buying, building and loan associations, all conducted with great success. In recapitulation he shows that results have been most valuable to employer, employee and public; giving to the first an increase of production, to the second fuller and happier lives, and to the community at large better work and better citizens. To corroborate his statements concerning the advantage to every one of such humanitarian efforts, Mr. Shuey gives extracts from letters from the heads of such prominent companies as the National Cash Register Company, the H. J. Heintz Company, and the Cleveland Hardware Company. The last of these writes: "The money will come back in the shape of increased output and better work." Letters from labor organizations testify to their great appreciation of the efforts.

The book is well illustrated with photographs of factory club-houses, "rest-rooms," dining-rooms, prize gardens, etc., which furnish a better idea than words could of the lines along which the factories discussed are working. While not so complete as might be desired, the book will be found of great value because it is the only place one can go for a general *résumé* of this phase of factory study.

Philadelphia.

C. D. SCULLY.

The Expansion of the American People, Social and Territorial. By EDWIN ERLE SPARKS. Pp. 450. Price, \$2.00. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co., 1900.

The intention of this book, as expressed by the preface, has been "to collect the local history of the American people into one volume." In this task the author has attempted altogether too much for a small volume, but within the limits of possibility he has done his work well. He begins with the preparation of Europe for expansion in the fifteenth century, devotes one chapter to the efforts of Spain to establish herself in the western hemisphere, then takes up the development of the English colonies and later treats of the growth of the American nation. Thirty-three pages are devoted to the English colonies, including a study of their social and economic life and the struggle between the French and English for the Mississippi valley. The expansion of the United States is next considered in the following order: Kentucky and Tennessee, the Northwest territory, the Southern and Southwestern acquisitions of the United States, the relation